the next Winter gives me an Opportunity of reiterating thoſe and ſome other Experiments.

I am, with the higheſt Eſteem and Reſpect,

Moſt Honoured SIR,

Stockholm, April the 4th, 1730.

Your moſt Obedient and moſt Humble Servant,

Fr. Triewald.

VI. *An Account of ſome Experiments, relating to the Flowering of* Tulips, Narciſſus's, &c. *in Winter, by placing their Bulbs upon Glaſſes of Water, made by Monſ.* Triewald, *Director of Mechanicks at* Stockholm, *and F. R. SS. of* England *and* Sweden, *and read before the* Royal Society May *the 7th, 1730, as they were tried the next Seaſon by* Philip Miller, *F. R. S. Gardiner to the worſhipful Company of* Apothecaries, *at their Botanick Garden in* Chelſea.

THE Glaſſes marked Numb. 1, were Roots of a *Hyacinth*, commonly known by the Name of *Pulchra*. Numb. 2. were Roots of the common *Oriental blue Hyacinth*. The Flowers of theſe were not

not ſo large as they are commonly produced when planted in a Bed of Earth; but this was occaſioned by the Bulbs dividing into ſeveral Off-ſets, each of which are as ſo many different ſmall Roots, ſending forth Stems and Leaves. Numb. 3, was a Bulb of a *Tulip*, which though placed on the Glaſs of Water at the ſame Time as the *Hyacinths*, yet was not likely to flower in a Month. Numb. 4, was a Root of *Narciſſus*. This was alſo as backward as the *Tulip*, though put upon the Water at the ſame Time with the *Hyacinths*. Theſe Roots were placed upon the Glaſſes the Beginning of *November* laſt; at which Time I put them into a Green-Houſe, where the Air was kept conſtantly in a temperate Warmth. The Glaſſes were filled with common *Thames* Water, ſo near to the Top, that when the Bulbs were placed upon the Glaſſes, it might be about a quarter of an Inch below the Bottom of the Bulbs. Into thoſe Glaſſes marked Numb. 5, I put a ſmall Quantity of common Garden Mould, to try whether that would forward their Flowering, or encreaſe their Strength: But I found that all the Roots which were placed on thoſe Glaſſes, into which the Earth was put, were at leaſt a Fortnight later than the others before their Fibres were emitted, and their Progreſs has been ſince much ſlower. I alſo obſerved that the Water, in thoſe Glaſſes where the Earth was put, did not waſte above half ſo faſt, as it did in thoſe Glaſſes where there was none; which, I conceive, might be occaſioned by the terreſtrial Matter mixing with the Water, and ſo rendering it thicker, and leſs capable of being attracted by the Plants, or evaporating by the Heat. And from thoſe Glaſſes, where the

Bulbs did not exactly cover their Necks, the Water evaporated much faſter than from thoſe where the Bulbs did entirely cover the Tops of the Glaſſes, ſo as to leave no Vacuities round them.

In about a Month after the Roots were put upon the Glaſſes of Water they began to put out their Fibres into the Water; but they did not begin to put forth their Leaves, until their Fibres were extended all over the Glaſſes, and were almoſt as full grown as at preſent. When their Leaves began to appear, the Buds of the *Hyacinth-Flowers* were ſoon viſible, and in about three Weeks Time were fully blown. The *Tulips* and *Narciſſus's* being much backwarder than the *Hyacinths* (as they always are when planted in a Garden) theſe ſhould always be placed upon the Glaſſes of Water ſix Weeks or two Months earlier in the Seaſon than the *Hyacinths*, when they are deſigned to flower at the ſame Time; and the *Præcoces* (or early blowing) *Tulips* ſhould always be choſen for this Purpoſe.

By this Method a Perſon who has not a Garden, may have ſome of theſe Flowers growing in his Chambers, where, if they are not kept too cloſe from the Air, or in a Place too warm, they will flower almoſt as well as in a Bed of Earth, provided the Roots are good, and are every Year renewed; eſpecially the *Tulips*, becauſe they every Year do form new Bulbs, the old ones being always exhauſted in nouriſhing the Leaves and Flowers, a new Bulb is annually produced by the Side of the Flower-ſtem. The *Hyacinths* I have obſerved to flower two Years ſucceſſively upon Glaſſes of Water; but their Flowers were very weak the ſecond Year. So that it is much the better Way to have freſh Roots every Year.

I am with the greateſt Reſpect,

GENTLEMEN,

Chelſea, Feb. *4th*, 173$\frac{0}{1}$.

Your moſt Obedient Aſſociate,

PHILIP MILLER.

VII. *A Letter from* T. Madden, *M. D. of* Dublin, *to* Cromwell Mortimer, *M. D. R. S. Secr. giving an Account of* two Women being poiſoned *by the* SIMPLE DISTILLED WATER OF LAUREL-LEAVES, *and of ſeveral Experiments upon Dogs*; *by* which *it appears that this* LAUREL-WATER *is one of the moſt* DANGEROUS POISONS *hitherto known.*

SIR,

A Very extraordinary Accident that fell out here ſome Months ago, has diſcovered to us a moſt dangerous Poiſon, which was never before known to be ſo, though it has been in frequent Uſe among us. The Thing I mean is a Simple Water, diſtilled from the Leaves of the *Lauro-ceraſus*. The Water is at firſt